





**TENDERS** will be received at the **Office of the Engineer**, **New South Wales Military Forces**, **Sydney**, 12th July, 1939, up to 11 a.m. on the 28th July, 1939, from persons who wish to supply the following and Supplying One Hundred and Fifty (100) Arm Hacks for the use of the **Arm Hacks**. The Arm Hacks to be delivered where required to be met with the following Specification, and Form of Tender, to be sent to the **Office of the Engineer**, **Sydney**, **New South Wales**. (The tenders are also to be forwarded, endorsed "Tenders for Arm Hacks," and must be accompanied by a marked cheque or cash deposit for 5 per cent. on the amount of Tender.

By order, **D. WATSON, Lieutenant-Colonel**

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insistent.

(The Y.) By order of the Board,  
J. W. ROLLMAN, Secretary.

**Parliamentary Elections.**

**GIFTS DIVISION.**

Mr. W. J. HERBSON  
will ADDRESS the Victoria Hotel Evening,  
Rugby's Hotel, Argyll-square, 120,  
Edinburgh, Glasgow Hotel, Lombard-street, London, W.

**REDEMPTION SOCIETY.**

**CANDIDATURE OF MR. W. G. CAMERON.**

New South Wales  
Central Federal Association,  
Pitt-street, Sydney,  
18th July, 1891.

Dear Sir,

In reference to your inquiry I have to inform you that Mr. W. G. Cameron, the candidate for the seat of the Northern Federal League has received the approval of the Joint Selection Committee of the New South Wales Federal Association and the National Protection Union, and is therefore a qualified candidate. I have, on the other hand, two bodies, who will gladly co-operate with him against the Government, to secure the return of Mr. Cameron as a government Member.

[illegible]

**E** JOHN NORTON  
will address the Evening  
THIS WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1920,  
ON YACANT LAND  
corner Marley-street and Elizabeth st.  
at 7 o'clock.  
J. LATHAM *Sec. Com.*  
J. SCARON

**F**IREWORKS DIVISION  
ADDRESS: RENEY CLAPPEL,  
The SELECTED  
Liberal: Federal cabinet  
will address the audience from St. John's Church Hall,  
Bay-Water-street, 11 o'clock.  
Mr. J. Vandenberg will give the program.

**B**LMOND DIVISION—JOSEPH CARLSON, chair-  
man. The Executive THIS EVENING, 8 o'clock, at the  
only a hotel, corner of Marley-street and Elizabeth st.  
M. L. LEVY *Joint Sec. Com.*  
J. LATHAM

**P**HILIP KLICKOWATTE—MR. ROBERT BUSH,  
Selected Liberal candidate, speaks 7:30 o'clock.  
The program will be completed at 9 o'clock.  
EVENING, at 8 o'clock. H. A. WITTEK, Sec. Com.

**D**ENIGAN DIVISION

[illegible][illegible]

**AL. EDMAN**—The selected National Executive Committee member, will address the election night crowd outside, at  
THIS is election night, Monday, August 10, 1936.  
**DORRANCE HOTEL**, 1200 Broadway, New York City.  
Mr. Verne H. Street, 1200 Broadway, New York City.  
**COGNOLINI HOTEL**, 1200 Broadway, New York City.  
Fourth and Johnson streets, NEWARK, N. J.

**PETERHAM ELECTORATE**—**JOHN J. COOPER**, the selector's 1936 candidate, will address the election night crowd outside, at  
THIS (Wednesday) evening, August 10, 1936, at Meyer's 900 Madison Avenue, New York City.  
Dexter Hurdick, 900 Madison Avenue, New York City.  
The election night crowd will be in support of his candidature.

**COOK DISTRICT**  
Mr. **GEORGE LEWIS**, Selected National Party CANDIDATE, will address the election night crowd outside, at  
THIS is election night, Monday, August 10, 1936.  
at **BILLY STREET**, opposite the  
TO-NIGHT, at **CLOCK**  
**HENRY MLYCZAK**, 1200 Broadway, New York City.

**PAYMENT OF NATIONAL DEBT**  
Mr. **DANIEL COGNOLINI** will address the election night crowd outside, at  
THIS is election night, Monday, August 10, 1936, at Meyer's 900 Madison Avenue, New York City.  
Dexter Hurdick, 900 Madison Avenue, New York City.  
The election night crowd will be in support of his candidature.

**LUTHERY DIVISION**—Mr. **TIGER** will address the election night crowd outside, at  
THIS is election night, Monday, August 10, 1936, at Meyer's 900 Madison Avenue, New York City.  
Dexter Hurdick, 900 Madison Avenue, New York City.  
The election night crowd will be in support of his candidature.

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<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news> page 100/5















## |SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

[hia.gov.au/hia.news-page1357308](http://hia.gov.au/hia.news-page1357308)



**THE PREMIER AT BATHURST.**  
A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

MR. CRICK IN OPPOSITION.  
A BIG PARTY FIGHT.  
A MIXED MEETING.  
MR. SYDNEY SMITH'S SUPPORTERS.  
A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE CARRIED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

**BATHURST, Tuesday.**

There journeyed to Bathurst by this morning train from Sydney two well-known politicians. One was the Premier, Mr. G. H. Reid, and the other Mr. W. P. Crick. Both were bent upon addressing the free and enlightened electors of the district. A

the arrangements regarding the Premier's visit had been made. Mr. Crick was not so fortunate. He was to a certain extent awaiting developments. So it transpired that Mr. Reid was met at the way station by the Hon. E. Webb, M.L.C., of the Smith, M.L.C., Mr. Sydney Smith, Minister of Mines, and a number of prominent citizens, as a result of which he addressed a crowded meeting in the

School of Arts, whilst Mr. Crick was welcomed by few private friends only and gave a characteristic speech from the balcony of the Empire Hotel. The Premier, of course, came to Bathurst in support of the candidature of his colleague in the Ministry, Mr. Sydney Smith, who admittedly has a strong opponent in Mr. F. B. Sutor. No one in the city attempts to deny that Bathurst is

the contest will be a very close one. Mr. P. B. Suttner, who was Minister for Education in the last Ministry, is very popular in the electorate. He is undoubtedly Mr. Kennedy Smith. Both candidates have large committees working for them. Behind Mr. Suttner are Dr. Hurst, Mr. A. G. Federal Association), Dr. Hurst, Mr. A. G. T. and other prominent citizens. On the other side, Mr. Sydney Smith has a large number of enthusiastic supporters.

hastic supporters, who also work Mr. Sydney Smith's behalf. It is agreed by all that Mr. Sydney Smith has done good work during the time he has been in office, and naturally it must be a strong man to beat a Minister of the Crown. If it was simply a fight between freetraders and protectionists, Mr. Sydney Smith would doubtless come off victorious; but the great issue is the federal one. The feeling of the district seems to be favourable to Mr. F. E. Suttor.

The School of Arts presented a large ball capable of holding 1500 people. The building was crowded with a noticeable feature was the large number of ladies who were present in the gallery. The chair was taken by the Hon. F. Jago Smith, M.L.C., and the platform was crowded with well-known citizens.

The chairman briefly introduced the Premier, it was noticeable from the commencement of the proceedings that there was a large number of sympathizers with Mr. Barton present. The speaker

the chairman was short, but it was listened to with impatience:

**A MIXED RECEPTION.**

Mr. Reid, on rising, was received with loud cheers followed by applause for Mr. Barton. The first portion of his speech was punctuated by cries of "Yes, No," "Why did you vote for the bill?" and so on; but in a little time the Premier had the meeting well in hand, and was listened to with

person. Mr. Lind announced the introduction of the bill. The person clomped into the station. He would have been there tonight on a straight case. (Cheers and groans.) There was a regular conspiracy to prevent a bill being heard. It was the same in Baltimore the night there were over 500 people at his meeting. Five thousand dollars held their hands up in his favor and only 390 or 400 against him, and yet that Sydney Morning Herald "of that morning had

about the eggs. I never mind the eggs. I found three that might be some organized attempt to get the people always got at the back of the hall in a dark corner as they could be had to be disturbed by a public meeting. During the 15 years that he had represented East Surrey he had never disturbed by a public meeting. Proceeding with his address on the political opponent.

Mr. Reid incidentally mentioned the names of Dr. Macchattie and Dr. Hurst, at which there were loud cheers and groans. He did not want them to hoot these names. (Cries of "You leave Dr. Macchattie alone.") He concluded to refer to that gentleman in his published address, saying, "I have nothing to say to you, sir, except to tell you that you are a traitor." (Cries of "Toll us something else, sir," and cheers for Barlow.) Now, let me give three cheers for Reid. (Loud cheers were given for Mr. Reid.) The Premier remarked, "Now, you see what a small crowd of orphans we have not yet

against us." (Cheers for Crick.) They were doing him Crick harm, as Mr. Crick was waiting for his (Mr. Crick's) audience. The more Mr. Crick's friends disturbed the meeting the longer Mr. Crick would have to wait for his audience. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Reid proceeded to refer to Mr. Sydney Smith, and maintained that he had taken a courageous course in refusing to be dictated to by Dr. Macintosh and a few other people regarding the question of federation. The question of who was to be their future

member had better be left until after polling-day (A voice: "Smith's all right.") No doubt, Mr. Sutor was a judge of the feelings of all classes of the community, because he had been everything at one time and another. (Applause, followed by cheers for Mr. Sutor, and by louder cheers for Mr. Sydney Smith.) Now, they had taken by those latter cheers an impromptu poll, and he declared Mr. Sydney Smith duly elected by that meeting as member for Bathurst.

**CRITICISM OF THE BILL.**  
Responding to cries of "Tell us about the bill," Mr. Reid said that the measure of 1898 was a great improvement on that of 1891. (Cheers.) Nine tenths of it could be accepted by New South Wales. The only thing was that the parts which were no good were the most important parts of the bill. (Cries of "No, no.") Both sides admitted the alterations were necessary. He stated the alterations which he required. (Cries of "And Jack")

Went, too." But Mr. Barton did not do this. What was the most important part of the bill? Cries of "Yes-No." The little dills were present at this meeting, too, would up to go at so many words a minute. (Laughter.) Mr. Reid proceeded to explain that he conceded the matter of equal representation in the Senate because the federation could not be accomplished without it, but he wanted something in the bill to give the people of the Commonwealth the pre-

dominant power in cases of great emergency. The question of the respective voting power of the different States was commented upon, and the matter of deadlines followed. The explanation of these subjects, although not new to Sydney meetings, was listened to with great attention by the audience. Mr. Reid took advantage of this to give a lucid summary of this portion of the measure. Directly he got to the three-fifths majority clause, however, in connection with the sitting together of the two Houses

he was once more in hot water. There were some loud cries of "You voted for it," Mr. Reid declared that he did not. "Cheers, and cries of 'Nonsense.' The people in Bathurst got their news from Sydney. They were told half truths, and a half truth is still a case was a whole lie. 'Oh, oh!' He admitted that that was strong language; but it was the truth. He gave the old explanation that he voted for the adoption of the three-fifths majority clause to prevent the adoption of a more objectionable scheme. Apparently

Then came the question of finance. As trustees of the future of Australia they must amend the financial scheme. (Cries of "What did you vote for in 1907?" and cheers for Messrs. Barton and Reid.) Mr. Barton said that the bill provided for majority rule but he knew that it did nothing of the kind. (Cries of "Yes, No.") He was going to give them some of

Mr. Bartow's "Yes-Noes." That gentleman was always consistent when he was wrong. (Laughter.) Mr. Bartow said in one breath that the bill was fair and just and would give majority rule, but in the next breath he said he was prepared to grant concessions. There was a wriggle for them. (Cries of "No.") Reid never wriggled like that in his life. (Laughter and cheers.) On the question of the capital the Premier had a sympathetic attitude. He said that considering this was the mother

colony, that she would have to subscribe the largest proportion of the revenue, and give up a great deal of territory. New South Wales had an absolute right to have the capital fixed in the bill somewhere in the boundaries of New South Wales. (Cheers.) He voted for this at the Melbourne Convention. Mr. Barton and Mr. O'Connor slunk away, and did not vote one way or the other. Mr. Barton spoke on the matter, however, and it was remarkable what a number of platitudes Mr. Barton could utter without

meaning anything. (Laughter.) Mr. Barton wanted to leave the matter to be decided afterwards (Interruptions and cheers for Mr. Barton.)

**MR. REID AND MR. CHICK.**

See how the wretched fragments left at the back of the hall tried to prevent him being heard. Was it not a miserable confession of weakness? Would someone give them half-a-crown for him? There would be 10 drinks at 2s each, and get a few of these

out the way. (Laughter, renewed encouragement and cheers for Mr. Crick.) Did they mean Mr. Crick when he spoke against the bill or now? (Cries of "Now.") He knew that Mr. Crick, who was present in the hall, did not come there with the intention of disturbing the meeting, but his presence had that effect.

Mr. Crick: Then I shall go out.

Mr. Crick then left the hall, notwithstanding appeals from his supporters to stay where he was.

one" it was characterized as a "monumental" institution could be easily altered after it had been agreed to by all the colonies then now. While this matter was being dealt with a considerable portion of the audience left the hall to follow Mr. Crick, who now commenced his meeting at an hotel on the opposite side of the street. The Friends cordially wished them good-bye, and many of those who were desirous of attending the meeting at the

soon as all had left. Mr. Reid expressed his pleasure at their disappearance. He said that he had no opinion as to whether the boys were still in the area, but that he had been at Dubbo and Orange during the next two days, and desired to keep a little of his voice. It may be stated in this connection that the Fremder was

ple news page135











the National Federal Association may form a

1 p.m. We do not wish to cause inconvenience  
our firms, and feel sure that should they fall in with  
the above arrangement.

the number of votes recorded at the

election far exceed those of June 3 last. I may state that most suburban houses close their establishments

[illegible]

them. That position is perfectly consistent. Reid's "inconsistency" lies in the fact of

saving opposer deliberation and then changed his view  
 when he saw which way the wind was blowing.  
 in the Convention voting for the very clauses in  
 the bill which he now abuses most. It is Mr. Reid who  
 should have stood by his colony and fought the  
 in the Convention, and thus saved all the trouble  
 and the country thousands of pounds, and not have  
 voted for the bill and then come back and join  
 "arch-destroyer" Want to kick it. I am, &c.,  
 July 19. KIPWA

## THE DEAN OF LION TAMER

Joan Baptiste Pizon, whose death was recently announced, was the "doyen" of the literati in France. Although over 70 years old (says Paris correspondent of the London "Globe"), he was still active and robust, and those who saw him with his smiling face, his dark complexion, piercing little eyes, his long hair, his gold earrings, his red waistcoat and topboots will never forget him. He was the veritable type of a showman, the source of his death.

had suffered during the last month. In spite of this, he was always gay and happy, until sudden-

he was attacked with a fanning fit and died in a monagery in the midst of the fair at Montmartre. Pere Pexou, as he was familiarly called, was founder of the dynasty of non-tamers which bears his name. He was born of poor peasants in a village in the Lozere, and took to taming at an early age. His skill in pacifying infuriated animals, such as bulls and horses, made him famous throughout the country. He also became a clever sportsman, and one day he succeeded in capturing a wolf.

which, after teaching it to perform several tricks, he resolved to exhibit in the public squares. By means he managed to procure a bull.

advised he intended to attach sufficient money to a bear, and, together with the wolf, he set out Paris in a carriage drawn by oxen. It was at Bordeaux that he bought his first lion. A cry coming from Africa had the animal on board, asked a thousand francs for it. Person gave him money, and entered into possession of it. "But how are you to take the lion away?" inquired the captain; "you have not got a cage for it." "Which the 'dumpleur' replied, "I have been searching and on the first day I have found it."

And he forthwith took it home without any opposition being made to its new master. From

moment fortune smiled on him, and in a short time he was able to gather together a number of beasts, which eventually made his menagerie famous.

Pere Peron in the meantime had called his two brothers to Paris to help him in keeping his menagerie. Later on each of the brothers had a menagerie of his own. To one, Jean, the task of taming the animals was fatal. He was killed by a lion during a performance at Béziers. Another

Justin, was murdered by his manager. The third, Theodore, died from gout while in the act of tam-

There remained Jean Baptiste, who continued work in the provinces and abroad. It was in 1875 that he came to Paris with his celebrated Brutus, for which the Société de Paris offered him £100, but the "dompteur" refused to part with his favourite animal. His success at the fair Montmartre was so great that the director of the Chatelaine Theatre engaged him to appear with lions and tigers in the fairy piece of the "Fils du Diable." He was now 37 years of age, and his

representations. With this money Ferns had luxurious caravan made, and increased the number

During this time the sons of Theodore Peto, Alexandre and Edmond, travelled in the province with their menageries. Alexandre married his cousin Baptistine, the daughter of Jean Baptiste. It may be remembered that the wedding breakfast took place at Saint-Mande, just outside Paris, and that all the lion-tamers and their wives were invited to it. It was a memorable meeting. Pere Peto had brought into the nuptial union all the animals

which had died in his menagerie, and which had been studied by eminent naturalists. The dowry of the bride was four lions. A friend of the family

souther a present of a little Java pastor, whose brother contributed a couple of serpents to the gifts. Miss Baptistine had entered the hotel's den on several occasions. The first time was in Italy, where her husband fell ill. Without saying anything to him, she put on the costume he was accustomed to wear while performing and took his place in the midst of the house, which obeyed her without any trouble. As regards Pepe Panno, ever since the accident which happened to him at Castel

(where he was nearly killed by a white bear) he ceased tanning, and confined himself to the post.

Père Lazen was very proud of his profession, and would not allow anybody to doubt his authority or his beasts. At one time the Prefecture of Police moved by a series of accidents, prohibited

"démarches" in entering the city. Then, I was at the moment at the Chamberlain Fair, and to the Prefecture to demand the withdrawal of

prohibition. "If it is not granted me," he said, "I will harness four lions to my carriage and go to Prefect. We shall then see if there is a politician who will dare to stop me." The Prefect was much amused by this remark, and granted the demand of the old snowman. His temper was once broken down, and only two animals were saved. It took him some time to recover from such a heavy blow to his fortune.

every night required on the part long and patient labour, of which the danger is easily perceived. O

of the assistants of the "soup-pot" whom a question yesterday gave me some curious details on the subject. "It has often been pretended," he said, "that the animals are tamed by starvation and thrashing. This is a great mistake. One of the most efficacious means to become master of lions, leopards and tigers consists of the deprivation of sleep and excess of food. But the secret prompts, and that which Pexson made use of is sangreot and courage. The wild beast, which cannot discern the object

the "dompteur," attributes to a supernatural force the audacity which enabled the tamer to defy it. It feels a sentiment of surprise, astonishment, and fear.

It is on that sentiment that depends the life of the "dompteur," who must not fail to take advantage of it with coolness, courage, and energy."

## QUEER CURRENCY IN WEST AFRICA.

The only recognized currency in Kamerun is the German mark. The only recognized currency in the West African states is the German mark.

hinterland (says a writer in the "Contemporary Review") consists of cowrie shells and slave

Near the coast, cowrie shells represent the value of an English penny. In the interior the value of a shell is doubled. Even here, 100 worth of cowrie shells 100th. Cowrie shells are, indeed, a picture of what a currency should be. Having no the three characteristics which, according to political economists, a medium of exchange should possess—namely, intrinsic value, scarcity, and portability. Where any larger amount is concerned than can easily be paid in shells, slaves are used as

medium of exchange. A similar land system prevails throughout the greater part of West Africa, the smaller towns paying annual tribute to

larger. Thus Kano has upwards of 20 towns that pay tribute to its king, while it in turn pays tribute to Sokoto. Nearly the whole of this tribute is paid in slaves. Were slavery suddenly abolished, the whole system of government would be disorganised and it would be impossible for most of the towns to find any other currency in which to pay. We obviously need to be done is to introduce a regular coinage. This can only be done by the presence of a large, increased supply of Europeans in the country.

country, by whose means any coin which might  
thought desirable would soon obtain a circulation

The only coin which is at present recognized in the interior is the Maria Theresa dollar. This coin, which is made in Vienna, and bears date 1780, is manufactured exclusively for export to Central Africa. It contains about 25 worth of silver and its purchasing value in the Sudan varies from 3s to 4s 6d. It will pass in any of the larger towns, but not, as a rule, in the country districts. The wholesale introduction of this or of any similar coin which can, however, only be effected gradually.

the general extension of European influence, and greatly decrease the difficulties connected with the abolition of the slave trade. As the case is now

any length he calculates beforehand the probable expenses and takes a corresponding number of slaves. These he turns into cows, shells or various markets, which he passes on his route. The value of a slave varies from 100,000 to 200,000 shells, or from 23 to 130. These are the average market prices. Slaves sold by private arrangement and whose character is known, often fetch much higher prices. The English traveller who stops

on principle to accepting slaves in payment of  
debt is often subjected to serious inconvenience

consequences. One native king to whom some rolls of silk became indebted to me to the extent of three-quarters of a million cowries. As I refused to receive payment in slaves I had to wait altogether two months in order to extract what was due to me, and finally left the neighbourhood in despair, when many thousands of shells were still owing. The only advantage, as far as I could see, which the native derives from the use of the cowrie shells as money is the unlimited opportunities which it affords him of cheating the white man. The

latter, who has seldom either time or patience to count his money, is compelled to accept from 10

25 per cent. less than what the native processes pay.

1. The first group of people who are not in the labor force are those who are not in the labor force for any reason. This group includes people who are not in the labor force because they are not in the labor force for any reason.

news-page1357







100